New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1416. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Mail Contracts—The Swedish Ministry, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5.

The reception of the bids for the mail contracts will close on the 14th of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th May, when likewise the contracts will be concluded on all the mail routes of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, together with the miscellaneous routes established by the recent acts of Congress, embracing all the remaining States of the Union.

Chevalier Stjernan, the Swedish minister, is on the eve of leaving for London, whither he has been transferred by his government.

Capt. Wm. J. McCluney, recently returned from the East Indies with the *Powhatan*, has been ordered to the command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, vice Commodore M'Kenzie, deceased.

The Case of Judge Davis, of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 5.

The hearing in the case of Judge Davis, before the Legislature at Augusta, was opened by Henry W. Paine, Esq., of Massachusetts, this morning. The statements of General Anderson, Samuel Fessenden and others were put in. Mr. Paine's speech was a powerful one. Hon. F. O. J. Smith made a powerful speech of three hours, in the afternoon. Public feeling at Augusta is strongly in favor of Judge Davis. The Convention has adjourned till Monday, 9 A. M. A great crowd was in attendance.

Counterfeiter Arrested at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 5.

A man giving his name as R. J. Ramsbond, was brought before the Police Court this morning and held to bail in $5,000, to await trial on the charge of counterfeiting. The implements which were found in his possession include a press, bank-note paper, and a package of $5s, well executed, on the City Bank of Manchester, N. H.

A Liquor Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 5.

In the case of Uri Burr & Co., of Albany, to recover damages for seizure of ale in Springfield, by the officers, the Jury in that city was unable to agree and were discharged.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 5.

The weather here is mild, threatening a rain-storm. The ice still holds on in the river, but crossing over on it is now rather dangerous.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 5.

The U. S. steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. Fowrn, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

INTERESTING FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Great Excitement About the Suspected Privateer America—Mysterious Movements of the British, French, and American War Vessels at Rio.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

We have just had a repetition of the bark *Maury* affair in this port, which has served to create a little excitement in this very stupid town. There were no freights on the market; the coffee trade had become stagnant, and we were in danger of a serious commercial apoplexy, when all on a sudden it was discovered by the allied powers that there was a Russian privateer in the harbor, having touched here on her way to the Pacific.

The story in brief is this: The American steamer *America*, Hudson commanding, on her way from New-York to the Pacific, put in here to coal. Her second mate proving inefficient, or in some way unsatisfactory, Captain H. discharged him and shipped another, who in twelve hours showed himself to be perfectly worthless, and was turned adrift. This man, a vagabond Englishman, stated that the *America* has some large guns under her coal, boxes of muskets and ammunition, and that she was probably intended for a Russian privateer, to be delivered at some port in the Pacific. An affidavit being made in regard to guns, small arms and ammunition, the Ministers of the English and French Governments requested an examination of the *America*, that these suspicions might be removed.

The usual quiet of Sunday evening on board the United States ship *Savannah*, was broken about 8½ o'clock, by the arrival alongside of the Captain of a French man-of-war, and not long after the English Admiral sent his boat with an officer, and soon Commodore Paine sent his flag-lieutenant away. What all this meant no one knew, for, as yet, nothing had reached the public as to the alleged suspicious character of the *America*. No steamer-press ever coined news more rapidly than did the galley of the *Savannah* for a couple of hours. Monday morning the English and French were, apparently, ready for a cruise; the English steamer got up her fire, and, on the whole, all the characteristic blustering which John Bull, Esq., knows so well how to do, was fully enacted. Meanwhile the conspirants were informed that their curiosity could not be gratified, but that the ship was open to the ordinary inspection of the officers of the customs in Brazil, who, if they would pay the expense and a round sum for demurrage, could discharge the cargo. The Custom-House officers did make a visit, and satisfy themselves that all was right. During Monday diplomats were busy running to and fro, looking very wild. We, the dear public, know nothing of the mighty secrets in their keeping, and what skill has been expended in keeping two nations from going to war on the lying statement of a drunken sailor.

The issue of the matter, as it now stands, (Tuesday afternoon,) is, that the *Savannah* is ready for sea, and will go out to-morrow morning. None of her officers have come on shore this morning, and what are to be her future movements is a profound mystery.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* and surveying steamer *Water Witch* are expected here, having sailed for this port from Montevideo on the 3d inst.

Good conditions do accumulate in the market, but prices are so much above the limits of orders that there are no sales, and consequently no freights. It has been a hard time for vessels—those that have one away in ballast being better off than the few which have remained. The market is over-stocked with flour, and heavy losses must be submitted to.

The city continues healthy, for the season—the weather (occasional thunder and lightning) being favorable.

This morning the ship *Northern Empire*, Hull, from Chincha Islands for Valencia, Spain, sailed for her port of destination. J. S.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Loss of the Sea Witch with Chinese Emigrants.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Smith, commander, from Mouth of the Mississippi the 26th ult., and Havana the 31st, arrived here early on Saturday morning.

From Havana we have to report the usual quiet and dearth of political news of interest. The weather is very warm, but the health of the city is still excellent; the American war vessels have left for Matanzas. Several English are still in port.

The clipper ship *Sea Witch*, from China, loaded with Chinese apprentices, went ashore on the Island, 12 miles west from Havana, on the morning of the 26th, and will prove a total loss. Several Spanish steamers went to her assistance, and succeeded in taking off the passengers and crew. No lives lost.

Wreck of the Sea Witch—Importation of Sugar cane to Louisiana prohibited—The British West India Fleet at Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, March 31, 1856.

The beautiful clipper ship *Sea Witch* lays a wreck upon our coast about fifteen miles to the westward. She was from Hong Kong, having 500 Asiatic colonists on board, for the labor hands of Cuban cane fields. Eighty of these ignorant fooled emigrants died on the passage,—and if the rest have not perished, we shall have tidings this morning. (They were brought in by the Spanish steamers *Gaudalquiver* and *Congress* last evening.)

I learn from undoubted authority, that the shipment of sugar cane, to supply Louisiana with plants, will be prohibited. One cargo was shipped before the thought struck our superior intelligence. It may not be very neighborly, but it smacks of good policy—in our rather restricted way of reasoning, or according to our cramped ideas.

A boat sent from the bark *C. E. Foster*, on shore, near Lucretia Harbor, fifty miles east of Remedios, by the master of that vessel, had not been heard of for some time, and it is supposed that the party in the boat was captured for having presumed to land for water. The vessel arriving here, the Captain (Palmer) reported the facts to the United States Consul, and to Commodore Paulding. On the representation of these officers General Concha ordered search for the men, with instructions that they should be sent to this City. They were found and are now on the way to Havana, Captain Palmer having been prematurely alarmed. After departure of their ship they were treated with great kindness by the Spanish officials of the country.

Commodore Paulding and his squadron are at Matanzas, for which place the vessels left this port on the 27th; arrived there same day, all well.

The British Admiral Fanshawe is here, on board of the ship *Rodney*, 74 guns. Still in port, the *Powerful*, 84 guns; screw-propellers frigate *Termagant*, 26 guns; do. sloop-of-war *Buzzard*, 20 guns; and brig *Arab*, 16 guns. Six or seven more to come, when we shall know what for.

The Ravels are drawing charming houses of Cuban beauty, &c., at the Tacon, and charm all they draw.

Easter holidays have prevented my having anything to say of business. Exchange, New-York, 3¼ to 6 per cent. discount; London, 6 to 6¼ premium. Weather good.

Mr. Gomard gave us a beautiful balloon ascension last evening at 6 o'clock. He was absent from terra firma two hours. The incidents of his voyage I shall not have in time for this steamer.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night the Academy closes its doors for the season. This alone is a circumstance which would goad the public into momentary enthusiasm. "Don Giovanni" will be played; this is another reason why the house will be filled. But what gives certainty to the fondest aspirations of the Treasurer, is the fact that Mme. LaGrange is to make her last appearance in America to-night—her benefit. This admirable artist will, it is said, return to Europe in a few days. We would prefer to believe that this is not the case, for of all the *artistes* who have visited our shores, Mme. LaGrange has been the most loyal and devoted. She has never disappointed the public, or frustrated the efforts of the manager. With industry only equaled by her talent, she has cheerfully studied and sung in every kind of Opera. It is doubtful if any singer has ever before worked so hard for the gratification of an American audience, and quite certain that no singer has achieved more brilliant results. Mme. LaGrange is a model *prima donna*, and will be quoted by expostulating managers for years to come. We are sure that every proper and kindly demonstration will be made to-night.

Wallack's Theatre.—"London Assurance" will be produced here to-night with Mr. Wallack as Dazzle, and Miss Louisa Howard as *Lady Gay Spanker*.

Broadway Theatre.—There never has been an exhibition in New-York more thoroughly artistic than the tableaux *vivants* of Mons. Kellar. The glorious works of the ancient masters—unapproachable by the untraveled—are realized with an intensity faithful beyond imagination. Several scriptural subjects have been prepared, and will be represented to-night and each succeeding night of the week. The "Descent from the Cross," after Rubens' immortal work, excites emotions which the pulpit may envy. It must be seen.

Seven grand tableaux will be given to-night in addition to the spectacle of "Phanor and Aremas."

Burton's Theatre.—Bourcicault's last drama the "Queen of Spades" has proved a hit, and will be repeated to-night, together with "Paul Pry."

Laura Keene's Varieties.—After an exceedingly brilliant career, "Camille" has been withdrawn to make room for Messrs. Taylor & Ryan's drama of the "King's Rival." The cast includes all the names of the leading artists of this establishment. "Novelty" is the after-piece.

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels appear to-night in the comic Chinese ballet of "Kim-Ke" and in the fairy pantomime of the "Green Monster."

National Theatre.—A varied and exciting bill to-night, containing "The Orange Girl of Venice," "Whittington and his Cat," and "In and Out of Place."

American Museum.—The enterprising Managers of this establishment have made an engagement with the wonderful little Cordelia Howard, who appears to-night as *Ida May* in the drama of that name. Besides which, for one week more only, in obedience to public solicitation, the romantic spectacle of *Aladdin* will be repeated.

Hope Chapel.—Miss Kimberly (who will be remembered by our readers) gives her reading of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" to-night in Hope Chapel.

Niblo's Saloon.—Miss Clara Darling gives her second and last recitation of "Hiawatha" to-morrow night.

City Assembly Rooms.—The fourth Sunday Concert of Mr. Benkmann's series attracted a full audience last evening. These entertainments are creeping into public esteem. They deserve to be popular, and must become so. The programme of last evening contained a Symphony by Haydn, a Chorus by Wagner, the Leonora Overture by Beethoven, (performed in an exceedingly creditable manner,) a Scherzo by Robert Schumann, and several other movements of equal interest. Miss Lehmann, a young German lady of engaging simplicity, performed two solos on the piano with marked ability. She is a fine executant, and only lacks what most lady performers lack—power.

Brooklyn City Court.

The April Term of this Court will commence this day. There are 58 causes on the Calendar.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT FLUSHING, L. I.

Two Mangled Bodies Drifted Ashore in a Flour Barrel!

A Terrible Warning to Scientific Men!

There was a great excitement yesterday at College Point, (the east side of Flushing Bay) which reached Flushing in the evening, and stirred that quiet little village as it is very seldom stirred—on a Sunday especially. The cause of the excitement may be gathered from the following statement of facts:

A German, named Wagner, found a barrel washing ashore yesterday afternoon, and thinking he had found a prize, knocked in the head, and discovered inside the remains of one or more human beings. Being alarmed, he notified Justice Silkman Weller, of Flushing, who immediately got Coroner John Rowe, Constable Benjamin Akerly and others, and proceeded to examine the barrel's contents.

On turning them out upon the sand, two human bodies were displayed—the arms and legs of each cut off, but pressed. One of the gentlemen on the spot furnished us with the following description: One body was that of a large man, measuring six feet in length. The trunk was sound; the flesh of the limbs was somewhat mangled and cut away; the hair was of medium size and bald at the top; there was an awful bruise on it, apparently made with a hammer; the hair was reddish; as some lime was found in the barrel, the color, it was thought, may have been changed by its presence; short red whiskers, somewhat grayish; arms cut off at shoulders; legs cut off at the hips,—amputated by a dull knife, evidently; left hand not found; on the breast fell reddish hair; teeth in good condition. Two stabs in the throat under the chin. One rough cut ten inches long just above the collar-bone, sewn up with a fish-line. Another diagonal cut, also sewn up with a fish-line, in the throat. In the hand there was a cut as if a knife had been drawn through it.

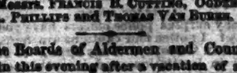
The second body was a smaller one—that of a short stout man, some five feet two inches long. Head large; arms and legs cut off but present. The right thigh-bone sawn in two roughly, the left unjointed at the hip. The hands were decayed a good deal. Hair black, whiskers dark, body much decayed; back-bone and ribs dropped out in handling. Teeth bad; right front upper-tooth broken off, left ditto, standing out a little and sound.

These remains were in a flour barrel, and nailed up with ten-penny nails.

On the barrel was marked R. V., in large letters; also, the name "Gaines H. Fuson," and other marks indicating flour of a superfine brand. The Coroner and his Jury not being able to make out the meaning of all this, nor able at once to fathom the terrible mystery, repacked the remains in a box and removed them to Flushing for a more extended examination to-day.

The news spread like wildfire. It was the talk of old and young. The public places were crowded, and the inhabitants stood around in little knots, discussing the theme. Copies of the Daily Times of the 29th ult. or March were procured, and the descriptions of the bodies fouly murdered on board the *Hudson Pasqua* were read carefully, and each point compared with the statement of those who had seen these bodies. Some points of resemblance between them and the missing bodies of the *Hudsons* were evident, and what were not so clear were forgotten. So the opinion grew, and, at last, generally prevailed that the *Hudson* bodies had at length been found.

One of our reporters, hearing of the stir visited the spot at 10 o'clock last night, and with the assistance of Drs. Vermon and Akaly, obtained access to the remains and made a discovery which upsets at once the previous theory and renders it evident that the bodies were subjects of the dissectionists of some private or public school, the gashes were cut by the anatomists, and the fish-lines with which they were sewed up, the strong twine used by the boys after cutting down to inject the arteries and veins; or after trying the operation of tracheotomy upon the cadaver. The cuts upon the abdomen were not so very bungling after all. Indeed, the operation for hernia had been conducted very handsomely upon one; the wound on the head might easily enough have been made by a demonstrator prior to exhibiting the structure of the brain, and the other wounds were such as, with the greatest propriety, young surgeons who follow the excellent advice of all good old ones might make—with the laudable intent of studying Relative Anatomy. But as if to make assurance doubly sure that the remains were not those of men foully murdered, but of some unclaimed rellots whom the law authorizes to be surrendered for the sake of science to decent people upon giving proper bonds for their Christian burial, a small card or label was found folded under the head of the knee of one of the bodies. It read as follows:



From which it is clear that the relics have at one time or another been in the hands of the dissectors. But how they came overboard, "lying around loose," is not so clear. Perhaps—but we know nothing about that. The remains were placed in a cell at Flushing Court-house for inspection, examination and identification to-day. If some mischievous students have cast them loose, and stuck in the label above named to "divert" attention to the wrong quarter, they are hereby invited to ride out to Flushing to-day and see their property.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trial of the Indicted Filibusters.

To-day was set down for the trial, in the United States District Court, of the filibusters arrested on the *Northern Light* on the 24th of December last. The parties originally arrested were Geo. B. Hall, Mm S. Lyster, A. Farnsworth, A. J. Morrison, Chas. Walters, F. B. O'Keefe, and John Creighton; Captain Tinklepaugh, of the *Northern Light*, Mr. Fowler, Chief Engineer of the *Northern Light*, and Joseph T. White, Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, together with Joseph R. Mali, Editor of the *El Nicaraguense*, and D. S. Dillingham, Private Secretary of Col. Parker H. French, who were subsequently arrested and held likewise to bail, to appear for trial at the opening of the present April Term of the United States District Court. By curious, though not unusual, machinations of law, several of these parties have, since the arrests, been discharged from bail on their own recognizances, to appear for trial, while all who have not thus been discharged have had their bail reduced more than one-half. As the case now stands, therefore, Messrs. Mali and O'Keefe, who were discharged from bail on their own recognizances to appear at trial, are both at present in Nicaragua, with no likelihood of returning, the one devoting his paper to the interests of Gen. Walker, and the other acting under a captain's commission in Walker's army. Mr. Creighton, under $2,000 bail, is also a captain in Walker's army, and avows his intention to remain there in the discharge of his command. The others are all here, however, including Morrison and Lyster, who since their arrest have been to Nicaragua, and held at present commissions in the army of Gen. Walker. The parties thus on hand, it is understood, will appear for trial. They have engaged as associate counsel Messrs. Francis B. Cutting, Ogden Hoffman, A. A. Phillips and Thomas Van Buren.

☞ The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen meet again this evening after a vacation of about a fortnight.

☞ Mr. Joseph McKeen, so long Superintendent of City Schools, still remains very dangerously ill at his residence.

☞ At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union held on the 24th inst., an election was had for Delegates to attend the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union, to be held in Philadelphia early in May, when Thomas J. Walsh, Wm. R. McMahon and Robert D. Baer were chosen.

Our City Schools.

Eighth Normal School.

We passed an hour at this institution on Saturday. There were 116 girls present, with a roster of 124, divided into classes as follows: Class C, Mrs. C. A. Tice teacher, had 31 girls: Class B4, 35 girls; Miss M. L. Ansoux, teacher: Class D, Miss E. C. Byron, teacher, had 36 girls: Class B, Miss S. E. Thompson, had 34 girls. The school is held in the Hall at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, and is under the direction of Miss Wimsatt, Vice-Principal of the Teachers' Normal School, held on Saturday in the same place.

All of the girls have entered under a promise to become teachers. This requisition has prevented some twenty applicants from entering. Is this right?

The girls are from most of the Grammar Schools in this City, and show wide differences in the quality of instruction they have enjoyed.

This School is a good substitute for the Girls' Free Academy to those who specially desire to become teachers. The rooms are pleasant, well furnished, and will accommodate comfortably 400 pupils.

Number Seven, Fifth Ward.

A new Piano made by Hallenbeck Bachmann for the Girls' Grammar School No. 7, of which Miss Bunker is Principal, was placed in the school room on Friday morning. It cost $250, and was entirely paid for from the proceeds of the Girls' Concert on Wednesday evening.

**Number Eight, Seventh

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE SILVER MINE.—THE STATE LIBRARY.

LAWLESS AND UNSAFE.

NEW POLICE BILL—HYPPY BILL.

POLICE LOBBY.

THE STONEBRIDGE AT GUANANTINA.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

THE BRIDGE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. HARRAT, Pro tem., presented a petition from Buffalo, praying for the passage of a charter to work a silver mine, issued from the State-Prison at Weathersfield, Conn. He wishes that the petition may be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Canals, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard Railroad Company.

Mr. HARRIS, also

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday.....Cattle very reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
TUESDAY, April 1—P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are very scarce, and now held at 9@9½ ₱ 100 lbs; Pots are also in light supply and firmer at 8¼@8½. The sales reported are 50 bbls.

BEEF—Is quiet, yet firm at 6@6½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is steady, with sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has been in good demand during the early part of the week, and prices have been fully sustained, but the transactions have been limited, owing to the unwillingness of buyers to operate at the advance asked by holders. The sales reported are 10,000 bbls, at prices given below. Rye Flour is also in good demand, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 1,000 bbls. Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices have been fully sustained. The sales reported are 20,000 bushels, at prices given below. Rye is in fair demand, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 5,000 bushels. Corn has been in fair demand, and prices have been fully sustained. The sales reported are 30,000 bushels, at prices given below. Barley is in fair demand, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 5,000 bushels. Oats are in good demand, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 10,000 bushels, at prices given below.

BUTTER—Is in fair request, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 200 bbls, at 16@20c ₱ lb for Ohio, and 20@22c for State.

CHEESE—Is in improved request, at full rates. The sales reported are 100 boxes, at 10@11c ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in fair request, and prices are firmly sustained. The sales reported are 1,000 bags Rio, at 10½c ₱ lb, cash.

COTTON—Is actively inquired for, and is essentially unchanged in value. The sales reported are 1,000 bales, at 10½@11c ₱ lb, cash.

FREIGHTS—Are in fair request, and prices are firmly sustained. The engagements reported are 1,000 bbls Flour to Liverpool, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Glasgow, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to London, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Cork for orders, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Bristol, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Hull, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Antwerp, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Rotterdam, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Amsterdam, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Ghent, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Barcelona, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Malaga, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Gibraltar, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Leghorn, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Genoa, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Marseilles, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Trieste, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Venice, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Naples, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Palermo, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Messina, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Cadiz, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Lisbon, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Oporto, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Rio Janeiro, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Buenos Ayres, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Sydney, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Melbourne, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Adelaide, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Port Phillip, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Hobart Town, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Launceston, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Auckland, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Wellington, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Nelson, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Otago, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Dunedin, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Canterbury, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Wellington, at 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls Flour to Auckland

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to City and vicinity for Ten Dollars a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

In the State Senate on Saturday, a message was received from the Governor relative to the repairs of the Government docks and warehouses at Quarantine, stating that the General Government did not deem it expedient to expend any money on such repairs. Bills were passed to amend the general Insurance laws, to provide for the more certain canvass of votes in this City, to amend the general Railroad law and to rebuild Tompkins Market. In the Assembly, the Temperance bill was reported, with amendments. The Albany Bridge bill was made the special order for to-day, and the New-York Tax bill was made the special order for to-morrow. A number of bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among which will be found several of immediate interest to our citizens.

Sleuth-Hound Filibustering in India.

The artillery of reasons set forth in the British proclamation annexing Oude to the Indian Empire, is as curious as the contents of the Tower. Less talky, however; and, indeed, there is no difficulty in compressing them within the compass of a dozen lines of quite legible letter-press. We find them in the document as published at length in our latest London files. The preamble, or recitative, sets forth that Oude is an independent allied Kingdom, whose intercourse with the British authorities has always been of the most faithful and satisfactory description; that in all his relations with the East India Company the monarch has ever been most exemplary; and that upon such grounds no provocation to disturb matters exists. It even admits that by a treaty ratified in 1801, the independence of the native states was guaranteed by the Company against itself, and other usurpers. But as the reigning potentate has not found himself able to govern his people with that wisdom, moderation, and equitableness, another clause in that treaty referred, the Company declares the instrument cancelled, and the Kingdom of Oude a province of the British Empire. Its population are forbidden to yield obedience to their dethroned prince, or to any of his agents; and all the collectors of taxes and imposts are enjoined under the sternest penalties to bring their whole harvest to the Company's granary. Such, without the slightest injustice, is an abstract of this remarkable paper. The only reason, in fact, the Governor-General presents for the annexation lies in the simple proposition—the people of Oude are not governed to the taste of the Court of Directors. We have sought with the proverbial patience of a rag-picker for any other, and vainly.

Now, inasmuch as the school of WARREN HASTINGS failed to make good their theorem, that one code of political ethics and honesty is required in Europe, and another, and very much older, in Asia, British statesmen have admitted the necessary universality of the Christian system. We are, therefore, justified in generalizing the argument of the Indian Government into a principle, with full privilege to apply it to cases less out of the way than a raja on the banks of the Ganges. When a monarch misrules and oppresses his people, this law dictates, any external power is authorized to interfere, and seize, and wield the Government for its own and the popular advantage. There is Naples. No Oriental despot ever so galled, persecuted, hunted, trampled and destroyed his people as the tyrant of that most beautiful land—beautiful and precious in its wealth of classical associations and relics. We have the testimony of the present, as well as immediately preceding Ministry of England, that the wrongs of the Neapolitans exceeded Christian patience and outraged humanity. A leading Cabinet Minister aroused Europe only the other day with his tragic narratives and burning appeals on the subject. He named over the sad list of sons of learning, of genius, of [illegible] whose fame was European, and whose friendship and hospitality had gladdened the visits of all the illustrious of every country to their once thronged capital; but who now, in the chain-gang, in the dungeon, and under the lash, ask nothing but death as the "end of all their sufferings, and the balm." He numbered the thousands of less elevated condition, who perish in the same ghastly circumstances. Christendom has been many years the horrified spectator of these royal atrocities, and nobody has been noisier in protesting against them than England. Why has she never applied to King Bomba the political rule so wholesome for the despot of Lucknow? The obligation to do so how can she escape? Not by pleading remoteness of interest, for Sicily, acre by acre, is already owned more largely by British than by native capitalists, and Malta is a British depôt. Besides, in the Oude annexation, considerations of interest are carefully disclaimed; all is done through unmingled regard for the people. How, we repeat, can England justify under the rule non-intervention in behalf of the Neapolitans? Why not seize the crown, pension off the King, and place a British Viceroy in his place?

There is Mexico. On the strength of what exception to the principle above stated can the annexation of that Republic to the United States be opposed? The people of Oude were never more wretchedly misgoverned than are those of Mexico. Every form of anarchy, usurpation, misrule and oppression prevails in turn; the Assassin of the day, in fact the creature of some misdirected invasion of popular rights, and all his administrative acts but repetitions of the subject-wrong. Great shall hindermost when, in the following up of which we proceed to apply the Oude discipline to Mexico? Or Dunedin; although more decently governed than when under the iron rule of other days, we are quite at liberty to denounce its form of government as variance with our purely democratic scheme, and consequently distasteful, and a proper object of revolution and annexation. Who can properly interpose? Not England; she is estopped by her appropriation of Oude.

And so might we travel over the map, pointing out the neglected duties of Great Britain, proved to be such by principles she herself promulgates. So might we find unlimited license to spread manifest destiny from Greenland to Cape Horn. But the true moral of the lesson is not thus attained. This Hindostanee theft is less an example than a warning. Our whole history, including the chapters upon African Slave Trade and Filibusterism, contains no record that is not perfectly lustrous beside the story of British India, China, and the Coolie Trade. We have no land that has not been bought fairly and fully paid for—no subject republics, or stolen monarchies. So far has this popular self-control been carried, that intervention in the affairs of oppressed republics abroad, so eloquently invoked by one of the most eloquent of men, was refused in deference to a principle of right which the appropriation of Oude utterly ignores. These are topics of honest self-gratulation, and, without Phariseism, we are authorized to be grateful for not having sinned as England has sinned, even with the most sacred maxims of right and justice upon her lips, and to pray that we shall always as a people resist temptation with the same constancy as heretofore.

Comparative Burdens of Nations.

In a foregoing article, we have seen to what extent the revenues of the principal nations of Christendom are mortgaged, as it were, to the *past*, or appropriated to the interest of their public debts. But these debts, vast as they are, do not represent all the burdens entailed by the past upon the present generation. They are nearly all the products of war—a system which, through the armed-peace policy, imposes an additional load, of almost equal weight, upon the people; for the preparations for *future* wars cost several great nations nearly as much annually as they once expended in actual conflict with hostile powers. Both of these burdens are virtually the legacies of the past and its policy. It may be instructive to put them in the scale against all the other expenditures of different governments. In doing this, it would be calling things by their right names if we de[illegible] of these public debts a charge [illegible] and the annual cost of military establishments an expenditure for wars prospective. All the other expenses are put under the head of *civil government*. We subjoin these items as they may be found in the returns for 1854:

	Expenditure.
ENGLAND.	
Wars Past	$133,089,412
Wars Prospective	117,984,201
Civil Government	50,668,107
Total	$301,741,720
FRANCE.	
Wars Past	$76,128,652
Wars Prospective	55,152,033
Civil Government	129,929,640
Total	$291,210,325
AUSTRIA.	
Wars Past	$82,073,201
Wars Prospective	59,744,566
Civil Government	55,283,299
Total	$141,101,066
UNITED STATES.	
Wars Past	$8,071,016
Wars Prospective	22,501,822
Civil Government	28,516,000
Total	$54,088,264
PRUSSIA.	
Wars Past	$7,804,041
Wars Prospective	20,184,508
Civil Government	49,764,297
Total	$77,752,846
HOLLAND.	
Wars Past	$14,488,793
Wars Prospective	6,421,996
Civil Government	7,875,694
Total	$28,281,483

The foregoing statistics show what a large proportion of the revenues of the leading nations is swallowed up in expenditures for wars past and prospective. These two items absorbed $251,073,613 of the public income of Great Britain in 1854; while all the expenses for the Civil Government amounted to only $50,668,107. Thus, the war-system devours, even in time of peace, *seven-eighths* of the revenue of a nation that professes to be the most civilized and Christian in the world! These two heads of war-expenditure cost France, in 1854, $161,280,685 of its entire revenue, which was $291,210,325; they cost Austria $85,817,797 out of $141,101,066; Prussia, $27,988,549 out of $77,752,846; Holland, $20,905,789 out of $28,281,483; and the United States, $25,572,888 out of $54,088,264.

Here are the six most commercial, wealthy and enlightened nations of the earth spending in one year $572,639,271 on wars past and prospective! As the ass in Scripture crouched between two burdens, so the people of European Christendom are bending to the ground beneath these two deadweights, saddled upon their shoulders by the war-system. And, what seems to aggravate their misfortune, the burden grows heavier from year to year. With the exception of the United States, all the nations of the civilized world, instead of diminishing, seem to be increasing their public debts, and also their annual expenditures for military and naval armaments. Nearly every year, some new "improvements" in these arms and agencies are pressed upon Governments, the adoption of which involves an additional outlay. Now steam must be applied to war-ships, and a whole navy reconstructed or remodeled, at immense cost. Now the "Minié rifle," and "Colt's revolvers" must displace a hundred arsenals full of the old-fashioned "shooting-irons," and bring a new bill of expense upon the people. Now a ship of 7,000 tons, carrying a Gibraltar armament of cannon, is launched, and a great nation glories in its capacity to run over a common 74, as if it were but a fishing-smack. This is to be the *Ne Plus Ultra of* naval power. Nothing will ever go beyond this sea-giant of war.

[illegible] it is [illegible] a ship of 22,000 tons is built, which, when constructed, would cost more than *The Great Napoleon*, or *The Duke of Wellington*, as easily as either of these could sink a common frigate. Thus it goes in the eager race for naval and military superiority. The best-paid science and genius of the age are employed to stimulate this costly competition, by inventing "improvements" or applying "new principles."

Where, when and how is all this to end? Is this ruinous policy to be pushed until all the leading nations of Christendom shall break down under its weight? It must work to this end, unless timely and effective measures be adopted to arrest the evil. It is proposed by one or more of the parties in the diplomatic Conference now sitting in Paris, that a great Peace Congress of all the European Governments shall be held to discuss and adjust all the mooted questions of that Continent. No subject of more vital importance could come before such a Congress of Nations, than some practical plan for putting an end to this ruinous armed-peace system, which is dragging them into the abyss of bankruptcy. They have reached almost the brink of the precipice by proportionate and simultaneous increase of war-armaments. The only way of escape is to retrace their steps, *pari passu*; that is, by proportionate and simultaneous disarmament. In such a Congress, it should be as easy to do this as to *neutralize* the Black Sea, or to limit the number of war ships in its waters. No nation in Christendom would change its position, or lose any of its relative strength by this arrangement. "If from equals you take equals, the remainders will be equals," is clear enough; and it is equally clear that if from unequals you take equals, the original inequality will not be affected by an iota either way. To reduce simultaneously the naval armaments of Christendom by so many guns per hundred, and its standing armies by so many men per thousand, would leave all the nations in the same relative force as at the present moment. Can any intelligent and candid mind see any other way of extricating those nations from the bog in which they are now floundering? Can any impartial man suggest an arrangement more important to their well-being than such a disarmament? The only motive and object which the United States should have in taking part in the proposed Congress, if invited, should be, to press the adoption of this measure.

The Trade of Boston.

They have a way of doing some things in that intensely respectable city of Boston which we in New-York might copy to advantage. It is a mistake to designate that capital as the City of Notions; for, however notional the regular-bred Bostonian may seem to be, he is preeminently practical. He is shrewd, cool, long-headed and industrious. He transacts his own business in his own way, and allows his clerks the privilege of learning his own way, as a compensation for their services. He leaves his house early in the morning, walks calmly down State-street, calls at the Post-Office, reads his letters on the steps of the Exchange, and passes on to his counting-room; and he is particularly pleased if he "gets down" before his boy or his book-keeper. At 2 o'clock he goes home to dine with his family, taking 'Change on his way. He is back again at 3½ o'clock, smokes (perhaps) a fragrant cigar, makes one more trade, and turns home again by sundown, to enjoy his tea, toast and the *Transcript* by his own comfortable fireside. In the evening he accompanies his daughters to an Oratorio by the Philharmonic, or the old Handel and Haydn; or to a lecture before the Mercantile Library; or to the opera, if the tickets are "reasonable." In the absence of all these, it is a moonlight stroll along the Frog Pond, or down the Beacon-street mall of the Common. Thus the diary of the regular-bred Bostonian is eminently practical, as well as eminently respectable; and respectability is a jewel not lightly esteemed in that venerable City of the East Winds.

This same characteristic is apparent in all the municipal affairs of his city. The acts of the Mayor and Aldermen, of the Common Council, of the Judges, the Police, and all the city officials develop it. There is no Mr. Tite Barnacle nor any Circumlocution-office in Court-square, as there is in our Park. Everybody there knows How to do it, while everybody here knows better How not to do it. So it results that Boston is the best-governed city in the world, as it certainly is the cleanest, the sweetest and the healthiest.

This trait is also apparent in the customs and relations of Trade in Boston. Every old custom, as well as every modern feature of the commercial habits of the Bostonians, is practical and useful. We are particularly struck with this fact in looking over the last Annual Report of the BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE—a clean octavo of 172 pages. It is certainly the most interesting commercial history of an enterprising and wealthy city that we have ever seen. It furnishes authentic and elaborate statistics of the annual trade and commerce of Boston, a complete review of that market for a year past, all the commercial regulations and usages of the port of Boston, and a variety of similar facts, which are of essential service to merchants abroad doing business with that city.

The Trade statistics of this Report are very interesting. We condense some of them for the benefit of our readers:

Ten years ago, the total value of *Agricultural Tools* produced in Massachusetts was only $650,723. Now there are in Boston alone five agricultural warehouses whose united sales in 1855 were two and a half million dollars. Among the articles sold, the curious reader will notice 36,950 plows, 93,000 shovels, 60,000 hoes, 60,000 forks, 188,000 rakes, 33,600 scythes, 12,000 axes, 6,750 wheelbarrows, 11,900 hay-cutters, 12,165 corn-shellers, 5,815 cultivators, 5,100 grain-cradles, 1,350 horse-rakes, &c., &c. One house alone sold 100 tons of clover-seed, 10,000 bushels of Timothy seed, and 7,500 bushels of red-top.

In the *Bookselling* and *Publishing* business, Boston seems to be regaining her old position. [illegible] over the average of the last few years, and amounted to five and a half millions dollars; which sum are [illegible] the trade in Paper and Stationery.

There are probably more *Boots and Shoes* sold annually in Boston than in *any* other city in the world. During the year ending the June, 1855, there were manufactured in Massachusetts, 44,306,309 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at $37,408,355,—which gave employment to 42,907 men and 33,653 women. Much of the Boot and Shoe trade in Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont is carried on for Boston account, and finds its natural outlet in other cities. The value of *Leather* consumed in this trade in Massachusetts is estimated at $20,000,000 annually.

In 1840 there were only two houses in Boston that sold *Clothing at wholesale*, and their united business did not exceed $2,000,000 annually. There are now thirty establishments in that city, employing 50,000 operatives and producing ready-made clothing to the value of $12,000,000 annually.

Boston has always exercised a commanding influence over the *Domestic Dry Goods* trade of the country. By the Census of 1850 it appears that two-thirds of all the Cotton and Wool consumed, and two-thirds of all the Cotton and Woolen manufactures produced in the United States are consumed and produced in those parts of New-England of which Boston is the business centre. In 1855 the value of domestic Cotton goods sold in Boston, by first hands, was $46,700,000, and of domestic Woolen goods was $22,000,000—making the total first sales of Domestic Dry Goods in that city last year, *sixty-eight millions and seven hundred thousand dollars!* The statistics of the *Importing and Jobbing* of Dry Goods show that this trade has doubled in the last three years, quadrupled in the last five, and is now twenty-fold greater than it was ten years ago.

The *Wholesale Furniture* business of Boston in 1855 amounted to $4,500,000. Large quantities of every description of furniture are shipped from that port annually to the Southern and Western States, to the East Indies, the West Indies, and South America.

The statistics of the *Lumber* trade are not made up for the last year. In 1854 the amount of lumber sold in Boston exceeded 150,000,000 feet. The value of *Western Provisions* received in that market last year was $4,500,000. The sales of the seven *India Rubber* Companies in that city amounted to $2,200,000, of which $1,400,000 was in rubber boots and shoes. The imports of rubber into Boston last year were 1,200,000 pounds, of which 954,700 pounds were imported from the East Indies.

The *Wholesale Grocery* business of Boston is carried on by seventy-five firms, whose capital is $4,500,000, and whose sales in 1855 were $25,000,000. The Smyrna trade of the United States seems to be principally in the hands of the Bostonians, and a great part of the Malaga trade also. West Indian products, and East Indian coffee, pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves, &c., are imported direct by the Boston grocers.

Boston is the original source of the *Ice* business. The annual consumption of ice in that city is reported as 60,000 tons. The foreign exports of this luxury in 1855 were 40,000 tons, and the domestic exports 80,000 tons—making the total exports of this luxury 120,000 tons, which is less by 25,000 tons than the exports of 1854.

The trade in *Drugs, Paints and Dyestuffs* is set down at $14,000,000 in 1855. The great bulk of the drugs of commerce come from Calcutta, and the American trade with that port is almost entirely under the control of Boston merchants. Of seventy-six vessels which arrived in the United States from Calcutta in 1855, *sixty-six* came into Boston. We recall many an opulent gentleman on India Wharf, and on the south side of old Central Wharf, whose wealth was acquired by practical experience in Calcutta. That East Indian port is now full of Boston boys, whose ambition is to return some day to their native city, and take a counting-room in one of those old brick stores looking off upon the sea, and load a ship once a month for the East Indies.

In *Spirits* there was a very exciting trade in Boston last year. The business of distilling has been carried on extensively in that city for nearly three quarters of a century. The municipal historian at a future day will be puzzled by the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of a "Maine Law," the Boston distilleries have done a more profitable business during the past two years than during many years previous. There are twelve distilleries in Boston, employing a capital of $2,000,000. These manufactured, last year, 8,658,500 gallons of spirits, principally New-England rum. Large quantities of alcohol were also manufactured for chemical and medicinal purposes, and $600,000 worth of burning fluid. 2,028,860 gallons of domestic rum and whisky were exported from Boston in 1855, against 382,803 gallons in 1845. Most of these exports went to the Mediterranean and the Crimea, to furnish "Dutch courage" to the Allies. How many of the notorious blunders of the Crimean campaign may be attributed to the Boston distillers we shall probably never know. The importation of foreign spirits into Boston last year amounted to 508,218 gallons, against 390,244 gallons in 1854, and 241,768 gallons in 1845.

The *Shipbuilding* statistics show that 44 vessels, whose aggregate was 45,988 tons, were launched last year in the Boston waters; and that 22 vessels, aggregating 27,877 tons, were on the stocks at the close of the year. The capital invested in ships belonging to the District of Boston and Charlestown is estimated at twenty-five million dollars. The long-voyage trade beyond the Equator and the Southern Capes, of which old BILLY GRAY was the father, is now, as it always has been, almost entirely in the hands of the Boston merchants. It is a remarkable fact, that out of 175 ships which arrived in the United States in 1854, from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 105 came into Boston. And out of 154 ships which arrived from beyond that parallel in 1855, 86 came into Boston; while 7 came into Salem, 1 into Providence, 20 into New-York, 9 into Philadelphia, and 4 into Baltimore. And of the 54 which came into New-York, 14 from China were owned in Boston.

A series of statistics like these furnished by the Boston Board of Trade, are of immense value in any community. They tell us how the merchants and traders of our day are engaged, where their capital is invested, and what parts they perform in the great division of human labor. They make a complete and reliable history of the various occupations of our commerce,—of their beginning, increase and decline; showing the particular causes which, during any year, have exercised a beneficial or injurious influence upon the different branches of our industry. Every business man in New-York must recognize the value and importance of such a history of *our own City*. Its benefit to us could hardly be estimated. It would be the annual balance-sheet of our trade and commerce—*showing us its course and its character* from year to year,—instructing us where we are strong and where we are weak,—when we are retrograding and when we are advancing. Such a history would create in us an attachment to every department of our local industry. It would make us *patriotic*, and would enkindle that honorable pride and self-respect which is so notable in the Bostonian; and which the old dweller on the Tiber felt as he exultingly declared himself to be a Roman citizen,—when, "to be a Roman citizen was greater than a king."

We desire to *call the attention of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to this subject*, and would suggest to that venerable body that they might advantageously leave legislation and politics, yellow fever and privateering, alone, and come down into a useful employment of their time and talents, by devoting them directly to the interests of the trade and commerce of our Empire City,—by collecting and publishing, annually, historical statistics of our enterprise and industry, in accordance with this example, set them by our more practical neighbors at Boston.

Decidedly Significant.

The Boston *Post* is out with a long leader arguing in favor of the renomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE for the Presidency. The *Post* labors very hard, and certainly not without plausibility, to convince the South that the rejection, by them, of so faithful a servant, one who has proved himself so thoroughly devoted to Slavery, would be the greatest aid and comfort that could be bestowed upon the Abolitionists. It brings up, very appropriately, the taunts which were thrown at the South when it rejected WEBSTER, and intimates that the friends of Slavery at the North would be discouraged by such a disregard of their services as the rejection of so constant a champion of their cause as PIERCE would imply. Certainly there is great force in these arguments, and, if the South should do so ungrateful a thing as to reject its most devoted Northern friends, and nominate a Southern man, it would be small encouragement for the Pierces, Douglases and Cushings, who have been so true to its interests. By way of a clinching argument in favor of the claims of President PIERCE to the renomination, the *Post* asks:

"But is it not significant that Sharpe's rifle, black Republican traitordom never rose up to *praise* President PIERCE?"

In strict justice to President PIERCE it must be admitted that the party to which the *Post* applies these epithets, has never, to our knowledge, risen up or sat down to praise him, and we question if there be much chance of its doing so between the present time and the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. The fact is "significant," unquestionably.

Launch of the Adriatic.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, our readers will have the opportunity of witnessing the launch of the steamship *Adriatic*, from foot of Seventh-street, East River. She is doubtless the most beautiful ship ever designed and constructed by an American artist. She is the largest wooden ship in the world; is considerably larger than the iron steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard Line, and is only surpassed in size by an iron steamer, now building in England, called the *Great Eastern*, whose dimensions, as they are reported to us, almost surpass belief. The steamship *Atlantic*, when completed, some seven years ago, was regarded as the consummation of marine architecture. She was then the largest and most perfect ship that carried the American flag. But neither she, nor her honorable successors in the Collins Line, have satisfied the daring ambition of our ship-builders, whose genius, becoming bolder and more skilful every year, now presents to our admiration the most complete masterpiece of their art yet produced.

The *Adriatic* is the third ship recently launched into the New-York waters, of a class which heretofore been considered almost impracticable. If she does not surpass her noble contemporaries—the *Vanderbilt* and the *Niagara*—in the beauty of her lines, she exceeds them in the magnitude of her proportions, as will be seen in the following table, which compares her principal dimensions with the dimensions of these ships and of the *Atlantic*, the pioneer of the American Line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool:

	Adriatic.	Niagara.	Vanderbilt.	Atlantic.
Length	354 feet.	345 feet.	335 feet.	267 feet.
Breadth	50 feet.	50 feet.	49 feet.	40 feet.
Depth	33 ft. 9 in.	31 feet.	33 feet.	31 feet.
Tonnage	5,900	5,300	5,100	3,000

The *Adriatic* has been built for the Collins line of European steamships, by Messrs. J. & G. STEARNS, the architects of the victorious yacht *America*, and of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. Her hull is divided by water-tight bulkheads, and in her construction she has all the strength and power of endurance that oak and iron can furnish. She is as beautiful as she is strong, and doubtless will prove to be as swift-winged as she is beautiful. She will sail under the command of Captain JAMES WEST, late of the *Atlantic*, and will be an honor to American Art wherever she goes.

☞ Will be launched this day, the splendid steamship Osiris, 1,000 tons burden, from the shipyard of WM. H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street, East River. This vessel was built for B. BRANCO, Esq., and is intended for the South American trade. The machinery is from PEASE & MURRAY'S Fulton Iron Works.

☞ The steamships *North Star* and *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line to Havre, having been repaired and refitted, are now laying almost at the foot of Cedar-street, E. R., apparently waiting orders, and will probably soon resume their trips. The new steamship *Vanderbilt*, also of that line, is at the same wharf, receiving her machinery, and is rapidly approaching completion in every respect. Her hull is, with all the attachments, six pumps, slides, cylinders, working beams and shafts, with their centres and flanges, are all in their proper positions. The arms are also on the wheels, and the rims and buckets, or floats, will be placed on them in the course of the present week. The boilers, each weighing 70 tons, cylinders, shafts and working beams, were all placed on board by one of the Bishop boom-derricks.

The Astor Library.

Will some generous soul be found among our millionaires, who, through your columns, think of the public necessity, or the absolute benefit to their own children, that one of the most valuable library sets stands at present in America, is opened to the public? The doors of this institution are not opened until 10 A. M., while thousands of our business men, during the year from opening and advantage from this magnificent gift to the City. If it be, as is vulgarly supposed, a Library for which commercial, as well as professional, men have occasion, to any meaning of those devoted to the classical pursuits, may be expected to spend their time, profit, or amusement, than the present range of time, that noted one, is perfectly inadequate for their requirements. On the other hand it is equally apparent that this restriction, if not good economy, is merely to accommodate a few literary men or lawyers, or such individuals as the necessary calls of a newspaper journal, who necessarily make this favorite hour that the library was so completed as to render him independent of the public library.

Friday, April 4, 1856. T. H.

Graham's Red Monitor.

Some of the Sunday papers say that Commodore (of the St. Nicholas Association) was carried into the State Prison (Sing Sing) on Saturday on a visit, and all have represented him as being in very poor health. A gentleman of Brooklyn who has been the Prison on Saturday, accompanied by two ladies, says he was apparently in excellent health and spirits.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REV. DR. VINTON WILL DELIVER HIS CONCLUDING sermon in the hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Subject—Reconciliation. It will prove an evening of high enjoyment to all who are fortunate enough to hear it.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY BUYERS. BARNES & PARE, No. 264 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., Invite the attention of buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES. By the latest steamer sent in other preparations, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers in the trade. Orders will be executed at such below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross. BARNES & PARE, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT! THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR HOUSE PURPOSES EVER made to suit himself, is, "I am compelled with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER PORTABLE DUPLEX FIRE-PROOF SAFES. For the preservation of my books and valuables." If such proceed at once to the depot, NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 12 Wall-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) manufactured by WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE CO. E. G. WILDER & CO., Principal and Manufacturers.

ENGLAND AND PELISSIER.—SMITH, ENGLISH & CO., Nos. 139 and 140 Fulton-st., will, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., open a large assortment of Goods, direct from England and Paris. These Goods are of a most lovely Spring Over-Coat would do well to purchase one of these Goods. Those who desire a handsome Over-Coat should not fail to secure one of these Goods. There is a style and superiority of finish about these Goods which cannot be found elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves. Call and examine for yourselves. Call and examine for yourselves

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A perfect gentleman in the city, being lonely and desirous of a wife, would like to correspond with a young lady of refinement, with a view to matrimony. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

COLBURN & BATT,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND HIGH DESIGNS.

PAPER HANGINGS.
SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
COLBURN & BATT,
No. 59 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A perfect gentleman in the city, being lonely and desirous of a wife, would like to correspond with a young lady about his own age, who is also lonely and desirous of a husband. All letters will be answered, and the strictest confidence observed. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has taught in a school or family. Unobjectionable references can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,427, Post-Office, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to attend upon a child. Inquire at No. 4 Bleecker-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a young man who has had a good education, a situation in a store or office. Has no objection to go out of the city. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Can write a good hand.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young woman

AGRICULTURAL.

GUANO—Peruvian and Patapsco Guano, warranted genuine, for sale by the agents, ALEX. R. McCULLOCH & CO., 74 South-st.

NOTICE—In the large modern building No. 191 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., are rooms, one flight up, to let, suitable for Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store, or Office. Apply to CHARLES DOWNER, on the premises.

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OFFICES TO LET.—A few rooms in the building No. 7 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., are to let, suitable for Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store, or Office. Apply to CHARLES DOWNER, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few rooms in the building No. 5 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., are to let, suitable for Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store, or Office. Apply to CHARLES DOWNER, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few rooms in the building No. 3 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., are to let, suitable for Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store, or Office. Apply to CHARLES DOWNER, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few rooms in the building No. 1 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., are to let, suitable for Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store, or Office. Apply to CHARLES DOWNER, on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, AT THE EXCHANGE, THIS DAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts., in one parcel:

$1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cents. Redeemable, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$5,000 Sacramento City (Water Fund) 10 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Toledo and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

$3,000 Louisville and Portland Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, $500 each.

$2,000 Cumberland and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

$1,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d Mortgage Bond.

$500 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond.

$500,000 Four Certificates of the Breckenridge Coal Company, $7,500 each.

100 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company, $25.

50 shares Ocoee Company, $100.

C. H. Blackler's note, due March 3, 1858, for $1700 25.

W. H. Rankin's note, due Feb. 29, 1856, for $2000.

100 shares Jersey City Gas Light Company, $50 each.

50 shares Mail Steamship Company, $1,000 each.

50 shares Cincinnati and Toledo Railroad, $50 each.

50 shares Panama Railroad Company, $100 each.

50 shares Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

50 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company, $25 each.

50 shares Hamilton Insurance Company, $10 each.

50 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, $50 each.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The assumed interest on all the Bonds will be allowed to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 7 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER SNOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Of a family declining housekeeping.—S. SNOWER will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 7, at the residence No. of West 20th-st., near 6th av., at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above house, without reserve, which is of the best description, and has been in use four months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, elegant rosewood piano forte, three magnificent rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich damask and reps, do. do. in hair cloth, rosewood and gold, rosewood secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, loo, sofa and pier tables; three costly rosewood etagere, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; Turkish and other ottomans, in rich tapestry; elegant rosewood and gilt sofas, do. corner cupboards, with mirror backs; rich

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

The success of Dr. Hunter—Notice.

DR. HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. of 1844 duly under the professional charge of Dr. F. of 1844 duly under the professional charge of Dr. F. Gleason, for the special treatment of diseases of the chest and lungs.

DR. HUNTER is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

DR. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BARNARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

Many unfortunate cases have been rendered unnecessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. James Hunter, in consequence of ill health. Patients in whom still in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. Hunter's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of another and accomplished resident physician.

In the Medical and Surgical Journal of Diseases of the Chest for February, an extended explanation of Dr. Hunter's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. This Specialist can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & CO., 613 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the risks of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In answering it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent with a specimen copy of the Specialist, on application to either of the following addresses:

New-York—Dr. BENNET HUNTER, No. 298 Broadway.

Philadelphia—Dr. F. MORRIS, No. 306 Walnut-st.

Baltimore—Dr. J. S. WILLIAMS, No. 58 North Charles-street.

N.B.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

New-York, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is sold only by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

Depot Nos. 76, 78 and 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belongs to my Medicinal Bevarage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. MAPLESON has the honor to announce that the Subscription Nights at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC will commence on Monday, April 14th, and terminate on Saturday, May 3d. The Boxes and Parquette will be ready for delivery on Thursday, April 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Applications for Boxes and Parquette, by letter, will be attended to in the order of their receipt.

[Advertisement.]

BOWERY THEATRE.—To-night, this favorite place of amusement appears in an entire new dress. Manager FORREST, with his usual lightning speed in magical powers, having, since Saturday night, in spite of about 48 hours,) completely and unexceptionably renovated the house inside and out, re-embellished, upholstered, carpeted, papered, gilded, painted, &c., &c., and, to-night, produces a new piece, called the "Orange Girl of Venice," in which all the old favorites, together with the addition of Mrs. H. B. MONTAGUE, Miss GRANDJEAN, Mr. S. B. WILLIAMS, Mr. BARRY and others. A new pantomime, called "Wellington and his Cat," will also be presented for the first time, and the entertainment will conclude with the comedietta of "In and Out of Place." The National can now boast of having the best company in the City.

[Advertisement.]

"ELASTICATED."—This common folible, as a theme to Dr. VICTOR'S able hands, cannot fail of proving eminently useful and attractive; indeed, we know of no one more capable of analyzing this universal failing, and portraying its manifold varieties, as they appear in the sayings and doings of nations and individuals. The Lectures will be delivered this (Monday) evening, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD AT BARNUM'S Museum.—This wonderful child appears this evening in her favorite part of *Ida May*, or the Kidnapped Child, a very beautiful and affecting representation. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD appears as *Aunt Fanny* and Mr. SQUIRES as *Walter*. It will be one of the most interesting things in the world. The famous "Aladdin" is presented there this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATTENTION OF MILLINERS is especially requested to our stock of BRAW GOODS, comprising a great variety of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS

selected in the SPRING TRADE. Also, SHAKEN HOODS, &c.

IRA, FISH & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.

N. B.—FANCIES BONNETS FOR MILLINERS.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILLIAMS, GUILMARD & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, have on hand, and are offering to the trade, the most extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., as have ever been seen. They are the proprietors of the celebrated "LOWRY'S Patent Pen and Pencil, which is the best style of gold in the market."

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS.—We have this day received forty pieces of Crossley Spring styles Tapestry Carpetings, making a stock equal to the best in Broadway, and will sell them in a ratio cheaper as Sixth-avenue rents are to those of Broadway. J. RACKETT ALLING & Co., No. 96 Sixth-avenue, opposite Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who do with the means of cure at hand commit unpardonable suicide; and as these Purifying Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies have no excuse to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—MR. FOWLER commences a course of Phrenological Lectures in Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, to be continued every evening. The first two lectures free. Seats to subsequent ones, 12½ cents.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FERRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

RAILROAD IRON.—1,800 tons 67-lb rails, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery, by THEODORE DIMON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 202 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Price, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. THEODORE A. LITTELL to Miss LOUISE, youngest daughter of Jesse Foster, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 1, by Rev. Mr. Lendon, THOMAS ASTON, Esq., to Miss MAGGIE HARRIS STEVENS, daughter of the late Edward Smythe, Esq., of this City.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. John Jenkins, T. OTTERBEIN LAND and MARY E., eldest daughter of Wm. Ralguel, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 5, FRANCIS G. WHITE, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends & acquaintances of the family, and of his son, Rev. Dr. Haigh, Augustus H. and Edward Haight, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 7th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, 14th-st., at 3½ o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday April 5, Miss MATILDA RENSEN, daughter of the late Jeremiah Rensen.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 6, Miss CLARA MESSERVE, daughter of the late Elias Messerve, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Daniel F. Fernald, 116 Lawrence-st.

On Staten Island, Sunday, April 6, Miss CATHERINE L. MCILRAY.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. Cook's, at Richmond, S. I.

On Friday, April 4th, HENRY AUGUSTUS, son of J. A. and Cornelia Smith, aged 4 years, 6 months and 8 days.

Interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Enniskillen, Ireland, on Friday, March 14, at his father's residence, after a long protracted illness, JAMES INGOLDSBY, late a merchant of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

At Rose Morrisania, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Buckhout, JOHN DEVOE, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. Ann's Church, East Morrisania, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

At Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, April 6, MARY LOUISA, wife of Jacob H. V. Cockcroft and daughter of James Rose, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 8, at 3 P. M., from her late residence Division-av., between 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, and at 4½ P. M., from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 3d av.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, MARIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Frederick and Amanda M. Hornby, aged 13 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 68 East 16th-st.

In this City, on Friday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., CARLINE, wife of Gustavus A. Brett, and daughter of Dr. Peter Van Antwerp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 144 2d-st.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, April 1, JAMES H. WALTON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, April 8, at 12 o'clock M.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 4th inst., ELIJAH KELLOGG, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 5.

$2,000 Louisiana 6s	82		20 Erie Railroad		bl 37⅞
15,000 Missouri 6s		b30 84⅛	100 do		b30 87⅝
12,000 Ohio 6s		112	200 do		b60 87⅝
5,000 Illinois 6s		90	200 do		c 87⅝
1,000 Tennessee 6s		90 84	200 do		s5 87⅝
3,000 Virginia 6s		84	200 do		s10 87⅝
1,000 do		s60 84⅛	400 do		b10 87⅝
4,000 do		c60 84⅛	100 do		s10 87⅝
1,000 Indiana 5per cts		86	100 do		s30 87⅝
1,000 Erie Con. 7s		91 83½	150 do		s3 87⅝
1,000 Erie Con. Bds		92 89½	100 do		s10 87⅝
250 Erie Bonds of '75		91	20 Harlem Railroad		c 19⅝
1,000 do		s60 90¾	200 do		b60 19⅝
10,000 N.Y. & H. R. R. 6s		90	100 do		s5 19⅝
1,000 Bud. R. 2d M. 6s		60	60 New-Jersey R. R		122
5,000 Bud. R. 2d M. 6s		60 71¾	350 Reading R. R		s60 93
2,000 N. Y. Ist M. G. 7s		98	200 do		b3 93¼
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 6s		86	200 do		b30 93⅝
2,000 do		b60 86¼	400 do		c2 93¾
20,000 do		s40 86	100 do		b10 93¾
5,000 do		b60 86¾	200 do		c 93¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s		102¾	200 do		b10 93¾
20 do		103	450 Mich. Cen. R. R		b30 93¾
20 Ocean Bank		98	50 do		s5 93¾
10 Merchants' Bank		103	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R		93¾
30 Market Bank		108	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R		113⅝
10 Commonwealth Bk		95	11 do		114
50 Home Insur. Co		107	700 Clev. & Tol. R. R		81
5 Peck Insurance Co		160	50 do		b30 81¾
400 Fluv. & Kay. Js		b60 ¾	100 do		b60 81¾
500 Nicar. Transit Co		14⅜	150 do		s60 82
10 Penn. Coal Co		109	100 do		b15 81¾
250 Cumb. Coal Co		s6 92½	1200 do		81¾
100 N. Y. Central R.		s6 92⅜	900 do		b60 82
20 do		s30 92⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R		92¼
40 do		s6 92⅝	10 Mich. Lake S. R. R		73⅝
50 Hudson River R. R.		35⅞	37 Mis. & Miss. R. R		87
10 Ill. Cen. Railroad		97⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Louisiana 6s		82	50 Ills. Cen. R. R		93
15,000 Virginia 6s		s60 93⅝	640 Cleve. & Tol. R.		b10 81¾
10,000 Missouri 6s		84	200 do		81¾
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. S.		76	100 do		s5 81¾
10,000 Ill Cen. R. R. 8s		86	100 do		b10 82
100 Nic. Tran. Co		14⅝	100 do		b15 81¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co		b60 92½	200 Mic. Cen. R. R		b30 93⅝
100 Erie Railroad		s30 37	50 do		b60 93⅝
200 do		b60 37⅛	20 Chic. & R. I. R. R		92¾
100 do		s5 37⅛	5 Milw. & Miss. R. R		87
200 Reading Railroad		s6 92⅛	300 Panama Rail'd		s5 105
200 do		s6 92	10 do		105¼
100 Reading Railroad		s6 92⅜	50 Mic. R. & N. I. R. R		93⅞
200 do		b60 92⅝	100 do		94¼
100 do		s6 92¾	100 do		s2 93¾
600 do		c 92¼	15 do		94

MISSING BOARD.

1000 Gard'r G. M		s6 91 15	200 Nor. Carolina		s10 91 90
200 do		s10 91 15	500 do		b15 91 95
200 do		b2 91 15	1000 do		b10 91 95
200 do		s 91 15	1000 do		b60 91 90
200 do		s30 91 25	200 Gold Hill		b10 91 97½
50 World CLAY Co		b5 91	200 do		b5 91 97½
50 do		s 92½	100 Conrad Hill		s 90

MONDAY, April 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade Returns at the port of New-York, for the month of March, as officially rendered from the Custom-House, present an Import In dutiable goods, consumption direct....$15,781,397
Dutiable warehoused.....2,222,655
Free Goods.....2,141,661

Total entries.....$20,145,613
Against March, 1855.....10,069,898

Increase.....$10,055,715

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $111,845.

The Export of Domestic Produce for the month amounted to $8,044,122, against $4,907,833 same month last year. The Export of Specie, $2,594,296, against $2,208,697 same month last year. The reexportation of Foreign Miscellaneous Goods, $659,122, against $1,584,102 in March, 1855.

The several items of Import and Export in March, compare as follows with the previous two years, same month:

	1856. March.	1855. March.	1854. March.
Foreign Goods entered	$20,145,613	$10,069,898	$16,113,060
Produce of U. S. cleared	8,044,122	4,907,833	5,182,320
Foreign Goods reexported	659,122	1,584,102	424,459
Specie exported	2,594,296	2,208,697	1,466,197

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at and from the port of New-York, from the 1st July, being the commencement of the fiscal or Treasury year of the General Government:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$16,240,000	$20,084,000
August	16,456,000	22,819,000
September	19,915,000	13,108,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
November	11,983,000	3,566,000
December	15,416,000	9,277,000
January	15,523,000	12,853,000
February	15,964,000	12,014,000
March	20,146,000	10,060,000
Total, 9 months	$141,146,000	$120,874,000
Increase this year		20,272,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,961,000	$3,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	2,864,000	4,666,000
December	3,620,000	5,566,000
January	4,250,000	4,997,000
February	5,499,000	3,755,000
March	8,044,000	4,908,000
Total 9 months	$56,960,000	$39,927,000
Foreign reexported	3,776,000	7,611,000
Together	$60,736,000	$47,538,000
Increase this year		13,198,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$2,928,000	$2,959,000
August	2,000,000	4,548,000
September	1,852,000	5,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,359,000
November	1,012,000	3,589,000
December	967,000	57,000
January	105,000	156,000
February	1,204,000	2,124,000
March	2,584,000	2,299,000
Total 9 months	$14,435,000	$25,550,000
Decrease this year		11,115,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce	$56,960,000	$39,927,000
Foreign reexported	3,776,000	7,611,000
Specie	14,485,000	25,550,000
Total 9 months	$75,171,000	$75,088,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,767,942	$4,015,745
August	4,200,796	5,214,620
September	3,522,579	3,439,493
October	3,098,195	2,402,115
November	2,171,708	1,751,624
December	2,264,942	1,500,920
January	3,006,656	2,589,088
February	3,592,586	2,707,016
March	4,405,022	2,417,427
Total 9 months	$31,769,338	$26,038,418

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1855-6.	Monthly.	1854-5.	Monthly.
July	$658,975	July	$1,154,973
July 11	329,613	July 12	1,097,395
July 26	1,605,497	July 28	909,603
Aug. 5	940,085	July 26	1,276,201
Aug. 11	904,499	Aug. 7	963,875
Aug. 9	1,285,616	Aug. 11	1,137,033
Aug. 26	712,000	Aug. 24	1,265,000
Sept. 8	1,005,297	Sept. 8	1,021,000
Sept. 11	979,264	Sept. 12	1,086,736
Oct. 1	1,733,500	Sept. 26	990,850
Oct. 15	461,528	Sept. 27	1,202,372
Oct. 16	1,393,482	Oct. 6	960,491
Oct. 30	1,670,477	Oct. 19	1,035,403
Nov. 6	190,860	Oct. 27	1,873,702
Nov. 13	1,054,062	Nov. 9	1,003,393
Nov. 20	1,291,000	Nov. 14	954,405
Dec. 1	356,207	Nov. 24	1,525,644
Dec. 15	1,503,358	Dec. 3	737,226
Dec. 28	1,465,892	Dec. 9	1,394,005
Dec. 29	587,676	Dec. 15	833,706
Jan. 12	637,705	Dec. 27	1,461,546
Jan. 14	1,189,354	Jan. 5	1,205,493
Jan. 29	643,446	Jan. 9	1,390,000
Jan. 30	861,000	Jan. 24	847,851
Feb. 13	247,969	Jan. 29	976,137
Feb. 14	1,069,029	Feb. 8	1,283,000
Feb. 27	1,140,206	Feb. 14	476,605
Feb. 29	289,500	Feb. 25	1,113,547
March 14	272,563	March 4	646,629
March 15	1,379,038	March 19	1,161,245
March 28	1,241,272	March 19	62,250
March 31	40,000	March 24	817,500
Total 9 mos	$56,948,758	Total 9 mos	$38,902,797

The several items of Import and Export for the nine months of the fiscal year, viz.: from July 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856, compare as follows with the corresponding period the preceding two years:

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.	1853-54. From July 1, '53.
Goods imported	$141,146,000	$120,874,000	$141,529,000
Produce exported	56,960,000	39,927,000	51,326,000
Foreign reexported	3,776,000	7,611,000	5,073,000
Specie exp'd. N. York	14,431,000	25,550,000	21,627,000
Specie from Boston	7,671,000	5,888,000	5,454,000

During the foregoing period, the following is the approximate value of Cotton exported for the nine months to Foreign countries, from all the ports in the United States:

EXPORT OF COTTON, JULY 1 TO MARCH 31.

Nine months.	Bales.	Average value.	Export value.
1854	1,420,000	$48 80	$256,344,000
1855	1,667,000	38 78	64,599,020
1856	2,040,000	40	81,600,000
Increased export value over last year			$17,100,000

The Foreign Trade movement of the past week, as unofficially rendered from the Custom-House, was unusually heavy, compared with the first week in April last year, owing to the arrival of a very large fleet of India and European sailing vessels; many of them after long voyages.

	April 5, 1856.	vs.	April 7, 1855.
Foreign Dry Goods	$3,115,606		$628,924
General Merchandise	4,189,376		917,996
Together	$4,304,978		$1,856,876

This import is the largest weekly return we have ever recorded—the next largest of the current Treasury year, being the first week in January, $5,646,570. The General Merchandise list embraces:

Teas	$534,277	Sugars	$291,204
Metals	960,543	Leather	451,846
Coffee	191,361	Furs	246,679
Dyes and Oil	316,895	Miscellaneous	1,297,672
Total General Merchandise			$4,189,376

The following is a comparative statement of the Export hence, of domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,164	$260,862	5,726	$654,233
Flour, bbls	11,413	114,391	12,738	180,971
Corn Meal, bbls	1,562	8,861	873	3,148
Wheat, bush			30,117	37,774
Corn, bush	118,491	117,994	67,573	68,035
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2,226	17,552	2,045	21,694
Beef, bbls. and tcs	1,186	8,414	1,622	11,894
Total Produce		$360,479		$978,753
Miscellaneous		386,117		740,978
Total for the week		$1,611,596		$1,649,374

The Specie Export last week, including $662,000 by the Havre steamer *Fulton*, on Saturday, amounted to $1,248,922, against $1,296,000 same week last year. The Specie balance in the Government Office in this City, in all departments, stood at the close of the week $13,646,309, against $18,200,772 at close of previous week. This difference, $445,587, and the foreign export just named, were principally drawn from the City Banks, and will probably reduce the average reserve on the statement to be made up this afternoon to about $18,000,000. It stood on the last statement $14,216,841. The income of Gold of the week was only $40,000 from California, viz: Nicaragua, and $100,000 from Chicago, with some parcels by express from the interior, the particulars of which are not known. The Money Market, through the past week, was moderately active, both on demand loan at 7 ⅌ cent., and on mercantile paper at 7 to 9 ⅌ cent. The latter in good request at the close of the week, and lenders disposed to take favorite signatures at rather easier rates. Foreign Exchange steady on London at 109¾, and on France at 5.17½. The remittances by the Cunarder on Wednesday were heavy, and there was a fair amount of business in France for the Havre steamer on Saturday.

The Stock Market closed with rather a firm feeling on Saturday afternoon, though the change in prices from the previous day were not important. The course of the market through the week was somewhat unsteady, particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the influence of several defaults in the payment of Railway interest on the first of the month was adversely felt. The Foreign news by the *Asia* was favorably interpreted, and a fair demand for Stocks followed on Saturday. State loans closed at a slight advance, and Cleveland and Toledo shares were buoyant at a rise of 1@1½ ⅌ cent.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF PRICES FOR TEN WEEKS.

	Saturday, March 22.	Saturday, March 29.	Saturday, April 5.
N. Y. Central	92¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	37¾	36¾	37
Reading	92	92¾	93½
Toledo	77¾	79¾	81¾
Galena	111¾	113¾	114
Michigan Central	93¾	95¾	95¾
Southern Michigan	93¾	93¾	93
Panama	103½	104¾	105¾
Illinois Central	90½	92	86 ex d.
Virginia	94¾	95¼	95½
Missouris	94¾	94	94¾
Transit Company	15½	13¾	14¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83½	82¾	83¾
Hudson River	34¾	34¾	35¾
Rock Island	86	86	86 ex d.
Milwaukie	86¾	86¾	86

The City of New-York borrows to-day, at 2 o'clock, $4,400,000 to pay for the new Central Park, of 750 acres in area, from Fifty-ninth to One-hundred-and-sixth streets, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. Of this sum $1,400,000 in three-year six ⅌ cent. stock is borrowed in anticipation of private assessments upon property around the new Park. The remainder is in a 5 ⅌ cent. stock, $2,800,000 to run to 1st July, 1876. This sum is the entire cost to the City of the magnificent estate which is to be devoted to the public use, convenience, recreation and health of the people of New-York. The purchase is, relatively considered, a cheap one. For the security of the money this day to be borrowed, the pledges are, in magnitude, beyond any other public loan offered to capitalists since the Federal loan of 1848. 1. There is a pledge of $486,998,000 real and personal private property, subject to taxation. 2. The public property, $42,684,000 of the Corporation of the City of New-York. 3. The capital invested in moneyed corporations, $70,682,000, subject to taxation;—making together *six hundred millions of dollars*, upon which the existing encumbrances in the way of City Funded Debt is only $8,406,000. 4. The faith of *the State of New-York* is pledged, by special act of the Legislature, to pass, from time to time, such acts as shall be necessary to enforce taxation for the payment of the principal and interest of this loan of $2,800,000. The Six ⅌ cents., redeemable in 1859, are a lien upon a vast private estate around the new Park, recently assessed to be worth $1,657,500 more than its ordinary value, by the establishment of the Park, which assessment has to be paid within three years. The lots, equal to 7,700 in number, 25x100 feet, and embracing an area of 750 acres, are assessed, altogether, at the value, including costs of assessment, of $5,169,000, viz.:

NEW CENTRAL PARK IN NEW-YORK.

Value of 750 acres or 7,700 lots	$3,169,000
Private estate around Park to pay	1,658,000
City Property in Park	906,000
	1,964,000
Cost to the City	$3,205,000
Less Bond and Mortgage on property in Park, say	405,000
Leaving to be borrowed by City	$2,800,000

It will thus be seen, that the value of the property within the Park is nearly double the sum to be funded in 5 ⅌ cents to pay for the purchase. The 6 ⅌ cents, in anticipation of assignments payable within 3 years, will constitute a very convenient temporary security to parties seeking an undoubted investment. The stock will be issued in sums of $100. The late owners of property within the Park, to whom the assessments are to be paid, will have the privilege of receiving their money at once, if they should offer more favorable terms for either of the loans than other parties.

WEALTH AND FINANCES OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Private Real Estate, taxable	$326,975,868
Personal Estate	156,023,413
City Estate	2,034,769
Aggregate wealth	$529,033,047
Moneyed Corporations pay taxes on	70,682,362
Grand Total of taxables	$600,565,043
Taxes levied in 1855	$8,949,893
Funded Debt, less Sinking Fund	$8,406,126
Population in 1855	630,810
Qualified voters in 1855	83,815
Wealth per capita of Voters	$6,945

The stocks in money corporations are doubly taxed, first as personal estate, and secondly as capital of the corporations.

We understand that the arrearage of First Mortgage Interest due in February from the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company was paid on Saturday. All the Second Mortgage interest was provided in due course on Tuesday, April 1. The First Mortgage on the Maysville and Lexington Road has been foreclosed, and the Road is to be sold for the benefit of the Bondholders on the 15th instant. Although some obstacles were interposed to this proceeding by third parties out of the State, the Stockholders and Courts in Kentucky have acted with commendable promptness and perfect good faith in enforcing the terms of the mortgage.

The advices from Albany lead to the conclusion that the Bridge Bill will pass the Assembly, to-day, by a decided majority, and go to the Executive for his approval. The immediate effect of this measure upon the Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad, *of every class*, will be to confirm the confidence of holders in their perfect security, as the establishment of the bridge at Albany will undoubtedly contribute largely to the traffic of the Road, and, probably, lead to a permanent running arrangement, or lease, with the New-York Central.

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Amendments of the Law of Limited Partnerships.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish to call your attention to a provision in a bill now before our Legislature, proposing to amend the existing law relating to Limited Partnerships. The section 28d (if the amendment be adopted) in terms provides that special partners shall in case of insolvency of any firms with which they may be connected, be entitled to be paid, *pro rata* with the other creditors, all moneys loaned by special partners to their firms. To what purposes may this enactment be applied. Is it intended that in all cases of insolvency of firms which may contain one or more special partners, and where assignments shall be made, no preferred creditors shall be created? Is the meaning fairly to be deduced, that special partners as creditors shall at all events have as well as any creditors to *whom payments may be made?* Very broad will be the way to fraud under this last supposition, and very many will find it. Any ambiguity in this matter is unnecessary and most clearly improper. Let the contemplated "bill" declare specifically, that in case of insolvency any special partner may receive so much and no more, as may be paid *pro rata* to each and all of the creditors of the insolvent firm. I could suggest many cogent, and to me conclusive arguments against a bill of the nature alluded to, but I am aware of the utter futility of a controversy with the magnates at Albany. The hints here thrown out are neither factious nor unworthy of consideration, and may prove the means of preventing a vast quantity of legal litigation in the future.

Respectfully yours, &c. C.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 46; Long Island Railroad, 15½; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 4.

COTTON advanced ⅛c.@⅜c. during the week. Sales for the week, 15,000 bales. Stock in port 72,000. Receipts for the week, 12,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's, 50,000. The quotations for good middling are 10⅜c.@10¾c. Sales today, 3,500. The market closing firm.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 5.

COTTON has been in active demand at full prices, the markets closing with a firm feeling. Wool market very firm, without change in prices. Sales, 154,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS market without change. Prices firm and stock light. Sales, 50,000 pieces.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 5.

Our COTTON market has advanced during the past week, with sales of 15,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 9¾c.@9¾c. Stock on hand 93,879 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 5.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day 4,000 bales.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 5.

The following is a statement of the Imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending April 4:

Dry goods	$403,286	Gunny Cloth and Bags	12,079
Iron and Steel	121,163	Linseed	17,935
Specie	117,405	Wool	59,149
Drugs and dyes	49,680	Hemp	103,479
Hides	32,179	Copper and Cop.	
Coffee	29,271	per Ore	25,000
Molasses	32,970	Madder	24,079
Sugar	139,617	Other articles	269,728
Saltpetre	29,423		
Total			$1,316,659

The amount of imports for the corresponding week in 1855, $764,846.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Martha Dodd and maid, T. W. Foster, W. Wallach, W. S. Kinnelly, M. Switzer, Mrs. Edwards and child, T. Abraham, P. Accorsa, L. Mecosa, T. Steele, T. Tudor, D. S.